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AGRICULTURE

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18 June 1981

CHINA REPORT

AGRICULTURE

No. 147

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

National

'RENMIN RIBAO' Commentator on State Edible Oil Purchase (XINHUA Domestic Service, 27 May 81)	1
Population, Foodgrains, Production Features Outlined (Hu Huanyong; DILI ZHISHI, Mar 81)	3
Zhang Pinghua Comments on Firewood, Charcoal Forests (Zhang Pinghua; ZHONGGUO LINYE, 5 Mar 81)	7
More Integrated Enterprises Formed (Zhong Si; ZHONGGUO NONGKEN, 24 Mar 81)	10

Briefs

New Hybrid Rice Strain	11
------------------------	----

Anhui

Briefs

Rapeseed Production	12
---------------------	----

Fujian

Briefs

Rapeseed Procurement	13
Sugarcane Output	13

Gansu

Briefs

Diversified Economy	14
Farm Machines Conference	14
Flood Damage	14

Guangdong

Foshan Prefecture Late in Transplanting Early Rice (Nong Sheng; NANFANG RIBAO, 30 Mar 81)	15
Sanshui County Takes Balanced Approach to Stressing Grain (NANFANG RIBAO, 29 Mar 81)	17
Briefs	
County Forestry	20
Overseas Chinese Farms	20

Hebei

Interplanting To Raise Multi-Cropping Index Urged (RENMIN RIBAO, 10 Apr 81)	21
Wei County in Hebei, by Li Rongkun 'RENMIN RIBAO' Commentary	

Heilongjiang

New Crop Varieties for 1981 Introduced (HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 19 Mar 81)	24
Continuous Cropping of Wheat Discouraged (Hu Guangyi; HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 18 Mar 81)	27
Wheat Sowing Progresses Northward (Zhang Shanju, Wang Fengqi; HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 26 Mar 81)	28
Soybean Area Expanded, Crop Patterns Adjusted (Jing Bo; HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 9 Apr 81)	30

Hubei

Briefs	
Forest Fires	31
Rape Production	31
Afforestation Plans	31
County Drought	31
Antidrought Measures	31

Hunan

Sugarcane Production, Utilization Increasing (Du Zhentao, Zhou Gande; ZHONGGUO NONGKEN, 24 Feb 81)	32
Briefs	
Rapeseed Production	34
Rapeseed Harvest	34
Rapeseed Output	34

Jiangsu		
Briefs		
Spring Rice		35
Pest Prevention		35
Jiangxi		
Briefs		
Grain Output		36
Liaoning		
Briefs		
Afforestation Progress		37
Nei Monggol		
Briefs		
Crop Sowing		38
Qinghai		
Briefs		
Cattlehides Circular		39
Animal Husbandry		39
Aquatic Resources Protection		39
Livestock Production		39
Sheep Breeding		39
Shandong		
Grain Management System Reformed in Shandong		
(DAZONG RIBAO, 25 Mar 81)		40
Newspaper Supports Grain Reform		
Grain Conference Supports Reform		
Shandong		
Briefs		
Wendeng County Forestry		43
Laiwu County Forestry		43
Wheat Harvesting		43
Private Plots		43
Xinjiang		
Briefs		
Forestry Research Projects		44
Cotton Planting		44
Livestock Harvests		44
County Crops		44

Yunnan

Briefs

Sugar Output	45
--------------	----

ZHEJIANG

Early Rice Superior Varieties Bred (Zhang Jishan; ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 23 Mar 81)	46
---	----

Quality of Early Rice Seeds Lower This Year (Zhu Lanping; ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 18 Mar 81)	47
---	----

Two Stage Transplanting of Early Rice Urged (Huang Naibin, Zhu Yongdeng; ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 10 Mar 81) .	49
--	----

Briefs

Spring Harvest	51
Tea Output	51

II. PUBLICATIONS

Table of Contents of 'DONGWU XUEBAO' No 1, 1981	52
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I. GENERAL INFORMATION

'RENMIN RIBAO' COMMENTATOR ON STATE EDIBLE OIL PURCHASE

OW272255 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0740 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 May (XINHUA)--China has again increased rapeseed production by a big margin this year, thanks to the party's policy that has effectively mobilized the peasants' enthusiasm for production. This was so pointed out in the RENMIN RIBAO 27 May commentator's article, entitled: "The Policy of Purchasing Rapeseeds Has Remained Unchanged."

The article says we must do two things well at present. First, we should purchase as much rapeseed as possible. Second, we should promote sales of rapeseed oil.

The article says: A bumper rapeseed harvest has been reaped for 3 consecutive years. The peasants are pleased at this success but they are afraid of a possible policy change. They fear that the food departments will not purchase as much as they can offer for sale. They are worried about the possibility of imposing a higher basic requisition quota on them or reducing the purchase price. If so, production increases cannot raise their incomes.

Our food departments are required to conscientiously implement the party's purchase policy and issue a notice to reassure the general public to the effect as follows: The basic quotas of rapeseed requisition and purchase for this year remain unchanged and so does the policy of increasing the price for any quantity purchased in excess of the procurement quota. To assure the rapeseed purchase work a successful fulfillment, it is necessary to organize the communes, production brigades and commune members in turning in their rapeseeds in a planned way and on the days specified in advance. Under no circumstances nor excuses should the people's requests to sell rapeseeds to the state be refused. Rapeseeds must be purchased at prices according to quality. Downgrading the quality or reducing the prices are not permitted. We should do out utmost to purchase all the rapeseeds that can be procured.

It is necessary to educate the peasants to guarantee the quality of oil-bearing crops they are turning in so as to avoid losses due to rot or mildew. We should understand that although we have achieved a bumper rapeseed harvest in several consecutive years, the oil-bearing crops reaped in a populous country like ours are not adequate enough and the level of the nation's edible oil consumption still is comparatively low. Increases in rapeseed production provide us a good opportunity to make successful edible oil purchases and sales and to improve the people's livelihood. Our rural economic policies must be stable. Correctly implementing the rapeseed purchase policy and satisfying the peasants' offer to sell

rapeseeds is a matter of prime importance to winning the confidence of the people. We must exhibit a serious attitude toward this end.

The article points out: Because the purchase price of edible oil is higher than its market price, the state has adopted the policy of giving financial subsidies. This is very necessary in light of promoting agricultural production and stabilizing the urban workers' livelihood. The local food and edible oil supply departments should never relax their efforts. They must pay attention to their economic efficiency in work. Cadres and workers of these departments have firmly implemented the state policy of monopoly for grain and edible oil purchase and marketing for many years. During these years, they worked hard and willingly bore the burden of office and have thus greatly contributed to insuring civilian and military supplies.

But we should also understand that with the changes in the economic situation, many new conditions and new problems have emerged from our grain and edible oil supply work. For instance, with an abundant supply of oil-bearing crops, what should we do to assure adequate purchase and promote sales? How can we reasonably readjust the variety of such crops so as to guide consumption and increase exports? What should we do to guarantee the fixed amount of edible oil supply and promote its sale under conditions that the state will not suffer or suffer less financial losses. All these problems should be properly settled to meet the changed situation.

CSO: 4007/434

POPULATION, FOODGRAINS, PRODUCTION FEATURES OUTLINED

Beijing DILI ZHISHI [GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 3, Mar 81
pp 1-2

[Article by Hu Huanyong [5170 3562 1661]: "China's Population and Foodgrains"]

[Text] Last year, China's population total for 1979 was announced as 9.74 hundred million. At that time, China's land under cultivation was approximately 15 hundred million mu (this figure is used for the time being, and will later be replaced with a precise figure), with total grain production of 6.642 hundred billion jin (not including Taiwan province). From the above figures we can calculate that there are 1.6 mu of cultivated land per capita and 684 jin of foodgrains per capita.

In America the agricultural production forces constitute only 3.7 percent of the total national labor force (in 1978). Their production of foodgrains not only provides for the national population of 2.2 hundred million people, but over 40 percent of the foodgrains are sold worldwide to many other nations and areas. According to statistics for 1979 each American farm worker produced the foodgrain requirements for 100 people.

China's agricultural population occupies about 80 percent of the total national population, and consists of approximately 3.5 hundred million agricultural labor forces. Their food grain production cannot completely satisfy the needs of our population of one billion people. In order to conduct a study of our population it is necessary to carry out a simultaneous study of our production and needs in foodgrains, as it otherwise will be impossible to understand our population problem and difficult to truly realize the importance of birth control.

An analysis of the figures, some of which had to be estimated, of the area, population, arable land and foodgrain production for our provinces and regions shows the following conditions:

Land Reclamation Index The national average land reclamation index is 10.8 percent. There are seven provinces and regions with figures below this average, among them Xizang at 0.2 percent, Qinghai at 0.8 percent, Xinjiang at 2.6 percent, Nei Mongol at 5.5 percent, Yunnan at 6.3 percent, Jiangsu at 10 percent and Fujian at 10.5 percent. There are ten provinces and regions with land reclamation indices higher than 21.6 percent (double the national average), and these are Shanghai, Shandong, Jiangsu, Hebei, Henan, Liaoning, Anhui, Tianjin, Jilin and Taiwan. The remaining 13 provinces and regions have averages between 10.9 percent and 20 percent. Generally speaking, the mountainous areas, provinces and regions have low land reclamation indices and the plains area, provinces and regions have high land reclamation indices.

Per Capita Cultivation The national average per capita of land under cultivation is 1.6 mu. There are 12 provinces and regions higher than this average. Nei Mongol is especially high at 5.32 mu, Xinjiang is next at 5.28 mu, followed by Heilongjiang at 4.01 mu and Jilin at 3.14 mu. Eighteen provinces and regions are lower than the national average. Shanghai is especially low at 0.5 mu, followed by Beijing at 0.64 mu, Tianjin at 0.72 mu, Taiwan at 0.72 mu, Zhejiang at 0.73 mu, Fujian at 0.81 mu, Guangdong at 0.88 mu, Hunan at 0.99 mu and Sichuan at 1.02 mu. For a long time now we have had very little increase of cultivated land while there have been ever greater increases in the population, so the amount of cultivated land per capita has steadily decreased.

Per Mu Production The entire nation has 11.65 hundred million mu of land in foodgrain production, producing an average of 570 jin of foodgrain per mu. Shanghai has the highest figure at 1,600 jin per mu, followed by Zhejiang at 1,390 jin per mu and Jiangsu and Hunan at over 1,000 jin per mu. Fujian, Guangdong, Hubei and Jiangxi produce over 800 jin per mu. There are 16 provinces and regions lower than the national average, with Nei Mongol the very lowest at less than 200 jin per mu. When foodgrain production is either high or low it is necessary on the one hand to examine the natural conditions and on the other hand to examine the agricultural technology. Ever since Liberation there has been increased per mu production, but in comparison with other countries the level is still too low.

The Per Capita Production Figures In terms of per capita production, Heilongjiang is the highest at 900 jin per capita, followed by Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Hunan, Jilin and Jiangxi at over 800 jin per capita. The provinces and regions with per capita production lower than 500 jin are Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Qinghai, Xizang, Gansu and Guizhou. China is a land of many people but with little arable land, and in comparison with advanced nations our per capita foodgrain production is much too low. We must strive to reach a per capita food grain production of from 1,000 to 1,500 jin in order to satisfy our needs.

Production Needs Not many provinces and regions have excess foodgrain production. Those that do are primarily concentrated in South China, such as Jiangsu, Anhui, Hubei, Hunan and Sichuan. In addition, two northern provinces Jilin and Heilongjiang and another province Zhejiang are self sufficient in foodgrains. Hebei, Henan, Guangdong and Guangxi are nearly self sufficient, while the remaining provinces and regions require foodgrain supplies from other provinces.

In terms of the whole nation, foodgrain supplies are slightly inadequate. China is a large country and is influenced by a monsoon climate. There are great annual changes in the monsoon rains and each year there always are a number of places which suffer from drought or flood, so the problem of storing grain against famine is a major one. The following analysis shows conditions in several provinces.

Zhejiang is seven parts mountain, one part water and two parts field. There are 0.7 mu of cultivated land per capita and 850 jin of foodgrain production per capita. Generally speaking, the province is able to supply the population's foodgrain needs. In Shandong, which is located on the lower course of the Huanghe, there are relatively great expanses of level ground and the rate of land reclamation is quite high, reaching 50 percent. There is an average of 1.55 mu of cultivated land per capita and a 684 jin per capita foodgrain production average. Because of the relatively large industrial population, however, there is a need each year to acquire foodgrains from outside sources. Jiangsu is located on the lower course of the Changjiang and about 70 percent of the land is flat plains with a 46.9 percent land reclamation index. There are 1.22 mu of cultivated land per capita and 850 jin of foodgrain production per capita. Jiangsu has excess foodgrain production. The above are some of our provinces and regions which have relatively abundant supplies of foodgrains.

Quite a few people feel that in view of our dense population in the southeastern provinces and the sparse population in the northwestern provinces it would be best to utilize immigration to achieve a more balanced population. Actually, the concrete conditions are not like this. Take Nei Mongol for example. It has 1.2 million square kilometers of territory but most of the land is semi-arid or arid with annual rainfall between 100 and 300 millimeters. The greater part of the land is suitable for grazing animals and the land reclamation index is only 5.5 percent. Nei Mongol has a population of 18.80 million people and an average of 5.32 mu of cultivated land per capita. Foodgrain production averages only 500 jin per capita. Any large scale land reclamation would destroy the animal grazing grasslands. Xinjiang has 1.64 million square kilometers of territory but has only 65 million mu of arable land and the land reclamation index is only 2.6 percent. Foodgrain production averages 627 jin per capita. The northern portion of Xinjiang is semi-arid and suitable for grazing animals. The southern portion is arid, with a large portion of the land having an annual rainfall below 100 millimeters and approximately one half of the land without any annual rainfall.

Near the high mountains glacial runoff creates oases. It is estimated that Xinjiang has approximately 100 million mu of land that can be reclaimed, but it is first necessary to find new sources of water and provide irrigation. Without effective irrigation there can be no agricultural reclamation.

Qinghai and Xizang together have 1.94 million square kilometers of territory, but the greater portion of the land is over 4,000 meters above sea level and is suitable only for developing animal husbandry. The arable land is mostly limited to the Yaluzangbu River Valley and the river valleys in the eastern regions. Qinghai and Xizang together have a population of 4.5 million people. Xinjiang, Nei Mongol, Qinghai and Xizang altogether occupy about one half the total area of the nation but have only 3.7 percent of the national population. No birth control measures have been imposed on the minority groups, but population increases still are not rapid.

The southeastern portion of the nation also occupies about 50 percent of the national territory but has approximately 96 percent of the national population. Many different conditions also exist within this half of the nation. For example, south of the Changjiang there is a warm climate with abundant rainfall so there are two or sometimes even three harvests per year. In the river valleys of the Huanghe and Huaihe the grains are primarily upland crops and production is lower than south of the Changjiang. In the northeastern provinces the winter cold adversely affects crop growth so there is only one harvest per year and the multiple crop index is limited. Total productivity per unit of measurement is far lower than in South China.

China still has great potential for agricultural development in terms of improved seeds, improved agricultural technology and improvement of the production quantity per unit area. Nonetheless, there still are many problems in increasing the amount of land under cultivation. According to calculations, the northeastern three provinces have 70 million mu of land suitable for agricultural reclamation. The present population of these three provinces is 92 million people, so in the near future it is possible for the population to increase by 20 or 30 million people. Although the other provinces have a certain amount of land which can be reclaimed, the red loam areas in the provinces south of the Changjiang and the saline-alkaline soil areas in the lower course of the Huanghe are relatively easy to improve and utilize, and could possibly increase the amount of cultivated land by 30 or 50 million mu. Even if we succeed in encouraging each married couple to have only one child, by the year 2000 our population will still reach approximately 1.2 billion people. We must increase our foodgrain supplies and strive for self sufficiency, utilize the most modern agricultural technology to increase per unit production and simultaneously carry out suitable land reclamation. It will then be highly possible to increase our foodgrain production.

ZHANG PINGHUA COMMENTS ON FIREWOOD, CHARCOAL FORESTS

Beijing ZHONGGUO LINYE [FORESTRY IN CHINA] in Chinese No 3, 5 Mar 81 pp 4-5

[Article by First Vice Chairman of the State Agricultural Committee Zhang Pinghua [1728 1627 0553]: "Conscientiously Implement Private Woodlots and Energetically Raise Firewood and Charcoal Forests"]

[Excerpts] Developing firewood and charcoal forests is an important way of providing fuel for rural life. We have found that currently rural energy consumption accounts for about 40 percent of the national total, with biological energy sources accounting for 70 percent of the national figure. Every year more than 600 million tons of firewood and grasses are required for fuel, primarily for cooking and heating. Because their forests have been ruined, and fuel is in short supply, firewood has become a serious problem for many localities. Of the 170 million peasant households throughout the country, about 100 million are short of firewood for 4 to 6 months. The problem is particularly prominent in the loess plateau area of the northwest. In some locations the total amount of crop stalks obtained from collective and private plots provided only 2 months' fuel, and for the rest of the time people have no choice but to collect livestock manure, cut up turf and dig up plant roots, or even cut down trees and young forests to solve their firewood problem. Even so, many people must cut back on hot food and drinks, lighting a fire and cooking a hot meal only once a day, and if they run into a rainy month or a major snowfall which closes off the hills, they have no hot food at all because of a shortage of firewood. The masses' reaction is: "In the past it was a case of 'Even a clever wife cannot cook a meal without rice,' while now we do not have to worry about food and clothing, but only about there being no smoke coming from the chimney." The shortage of firewood not only brings great difficulty to the people's livelihood, but because in these localities people have long been burning stalks, manure, turf, tree roots and everything else that is burnable, water erosion has been intensified, the soil is becoming increasingly impoverished, and the links of the matter-energy cycles which are essential to agricultural production have been severed and the ecological balance disrupted, so that a grave situation of overall decline has emerged in agriculture, forestry and livestock raising.

The main factor producing the rural fuel shortage and the peasants' firewood problems is the shortage of firewood and charcoal forests. There are three reasons that firewood and charcoal forests have developed slowly. The first is that we have not understood the importance of raising firewood and charcoal forests well enough and have failed to place it on the agenda of major topics of the leadership at all levels and to treat it as a major matter affecting the livelihood of millions of peasants.

Since the state was founded, the various localities have given considerable attention to raising economic forests, lumber forests and protective forests and have done a great deal of work on them, achieving definite results. But basically they have not made an effective effort with regard to firewood and charcoal forests.

In view of the characteristics of rural life, namely that it has a high firewood consumption, that it is spread over a large area and that use is dispersed, and on the basis of the localities' practical experience, the best method and main form of solving the firewood problem is to help the agricultural households run private woodlots and to encourage and support the peasants in energetically raising firewood and charcoal forests. Past experience teaches us that to run the private woodlots effectively it is necessary first to conscientiously implement the Central Committee and State Council policy regarding them. Otherwise the call to develop these forests and the plans for doing so will be nothing but empty words. Areas which have bare hills, waste land and barren sand and shore areas must make specific plans and allocate part of these lands to commune members as private woodlots in which they can plant trees and grasses. The area to be designated as private woodlots can be determined in terms of specific conditions. Localities which have large expanses of bare hills or waste land can assign rather large areas: 1, 2, 3 or even 5 or 10 mu per household. But trees must be planted by a specific deadline. If people cannot fully plant the areas within 3 to 5 years, the allocated areas should not be so large. When allocating land for private woodlots, every care must be taken to protect existing forests. Areas which have no bare hills or waste lands can make thorough use of unused margins of land and the "four side areas" to plant firewood and charcoal forests and can allocate a certain area of land to commune members to plant with trees, manage and use as they see fit. After the private woodlots are allocated, the local county people's government will issue ownership certificates. The land will belong to the commune members for a long period; the wood grown on it and the sideline products produced from it will all be their property and will be under their control: they may use it, sell it, or give it away, and no one can interfere with them. The commune members' private woodlots may be inherited by their descendents. The state and the commune or brigade shall give the commune members energetic support regarding the nursery stock which they need to plant firewood and charcoal forests on their private woodlots and give them a priority supply at low prices; and when necessary they can provide nursery stock on credit, with a mutually agreed-upon date for repayment. The forestry and scientific and technical departments should actively provide technical guidance and help the peasants plant the proper trees in the proper locations, cultivate and manage them correctly and encourage rapid growth and high yields.

Our emphasis on conscientious implementation of private woodlots and energetic growing of firewood and charcoal forests does not mean that afforestation of state, commune and brigade forest lands should be ignored; rather, we should base ourselves on our country's current actual situation, unearth latent production potential which in the past was erroneously limited by the "left," and serve the four modernizations more effectively. The following calculations have been made: (1) Between the founding of the state in 1976, some 420 million mu of land was afforested and preserved nationwide, an average of 16 million mu a year, and the forest cover rate increased from a pre-Liberation figure of 8 percent to 12 percent, an average of less than 2 percent per year. (2) Our country's 9.6 million square kilometers of land is in general terms "70 percent mountains, 10 percent

water, 20 percent fields"; in addition to existing forest area, there is an additional 1.2 billion mu of hills suitable for forests, an average of 7 mu per household. It would be entirely possible to assign each peasant household 1 to 3 mu, i.e. 300,000 to 500,000 mu of private woodlots nationwide, and require that it be planted to firewood and charcoal forest within 3 to 5 years. In this way, without state investment, within 3 to 5 years the afforested area would be equivalent to the total area reforested and preserved since Liberation, or would even exceed it, and the pace would be rather rapid. Moreover, the quality of afforestation done by commune members is generally excellent and the survival rate high, in addition to which they cultivate and manage them assiduously, so that in a few years they grow to a forests and yield benefits. This both solves the problem of firewood and increases forest cover, but also protects the soil and improves the ecology and environment, thus killing many birds with one stone: why, then, do we not proceed with it?

8480

CSD: 4007/376

MORE INTEGRATED ENTERPRISES FORMED

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGKEN [CHINESE AGRICULTURAL RECLAMATION] in Chinese No 3, 24 Mar 81 p 10

[Article by Zhong Si [6945 0674]: "Strengthen Improvements, Stabilize Development; Advances in Adjustment by National State Farms and Land Reclamation Integrated Enterprises"]

[Excerpt] Last Autumn, after the National Conference of Integrated State Farms and Land Reclamation Enterprises and the Conference on Expanding Product Sales, integrated state farms and land reclamation enterprise had more new developments. The seven provinces and regions of the Nei Monggol, Xinjiang, Guangdong, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei and Guizhou were added to the original thirteen provinces, municipalities, and regions of Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Liaoning, Jaingsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Henan, Jiangxi, Hubei, Yunnan, and Ningxia with approved corporations based on provincial, municipal, and autonomous region state farm and land reclamation sections. The four land reclamation districts, of Changji, Kuidun, Bazhou and Yili in Xinjiang each ran a corporation on a test basis, as did some four regions of Guangdong, including Zhanjiang and Shantou. Hubei's four pilot units of 1979 increased to 33, making up 68 percent of the state farms, and since the second half of last year, Jilin's four pilot projects have increased to 25. Jiangxi has already established 13 corporations and increased the total reclaimed wasteland farms to 50. In Fujian, from eight farms participating in pilot projects, there are now 55 farms participating.

8226

CSO: 4007/384

BRIEFS

NEW HYBRID RICE STRAIN--Beijing, 6 Jun (XINHUA)--The Xian-type hybrid rice strain is an important discovery. It has enriched the theory and practice of rice cultivation and given us a fine rice strain. The new hybrid rice has been popularized and sowed to large areas under the leadership of various departments concerned and various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and it has been done with the close cooperation of all concerned. It has increased China's rice production by a large margin. The State Council hereby extends its warm greetings to you and, through you, to the scientists, technicians, peasants and cadres who took part in discovering, popularizing, organizing or leading the research on the new hybrid rice strain. The successful cultivation and popularization of the Xian-type hybrid rice forcefully shows what tremendous economic results scientific and technological accomplishments can yield when applied in production and construction. Agricultural development depends on both policy and science. The State Council earnestly hopes that the broad masses of agricultural scientific and technological workers will continue to exert themselves, advance and make still greater contributions to China's agricultural production. [Text] [OW070204 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1540 GMT 6 Jun 81]

CSO: 4007/434

ANHUI

BRIEFS

RAPESEED PRODUCTION--Anhui Province reaped a good harvest of rapeseed and overfulfilled the rapeseed procurement plan in 1981. By 4 June, some 13.7 million jin of rapeseed has been bought and stored in warehouses. [OW080221 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jun 81]

CSO: 4007/434

BRIEFS

RAPESEED PROCUREMENT--Fujian Province's Changtai County has by now procured 500,000 jin of rapeseed, overfulfilling the prefectural procurement target by 400 percent. [OWO20615 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 30 May 81]

SUGARCANE OUTPUT--Fuzhou, 6 Jun (XINHUA)--From 1977 to 1980 the total cane sugar output and per-mu sugar output of Xianyou County, Fujian, rose by 63 and 64 percent respectively. Its total grain output and per-mu grain yield increased at the annual rates of 12.9 and 16.2 percent respectively. In 4 years, the county increased grain output by some 300 million jin. In Xianyou County, 1.3 mu of land averagely yields 1 dun of sugar, ranking first in the nation. In 1980 sugarcane was planted on 130,000 mu. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0129 GMT 6 Jun 81]

CSO: 4007/434

BRIEFS

DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY--Tianshui Prefecture, Gansu Province, attained an income of 125.36 million yuan from diversified economy in 1980, an increase of 24.5 percent, or 24.69 million yuan, over the 1979 figure. The income from diversified economy accounted for 55.9 percent of the prefecture's total annual income from agriculture. [SK170643 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 15 May 81]

FARM MACHINES CONFERENCE--The recent provincial conference of directors of prefectural farm machines departments studied ways for farm machine work to meet the new situation in rural areas where the responsibility system in farm production has been widely implemented. The conference particularly studied how to institute the various forms of the responsibility system in managing and applying farm machines in areas where the system of assigning farm output for households and individuals is widely practiced. It held that farm machines should be allowed to be rented to specialized production households and individuals. Different areas may barter with one another their surplus farm machines and the contract system should be adopted in renting farm machines to ensure their maintenance. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 16 May 81]

FLOOD DAMAGE--Tianshui, Li and Xihe counties in Tianshui Prefecture, Gansu Province, were plagued with flooding after torrential rainfall on 9 May. According to initial statistics, the rainfall raved from 25 to 28 mm. A total of 2,551 production teams in these counties were stricken by the flood which inundated more than 231,400 mu and killed or injured both people and animals. [SK261413 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 25 May 81]

CSO: 4007/434

POSHAN PREFECTURE LATE IN TRANSPLANTING EARLY RICE

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 81 p 1

[Article by Nong Sheng [6593 3932]: "Foshan Prefecture Acts To Hasten Rice Transplanting; Takes Firm Hold of the Time for Farming and Rushes to Keep Up With the Season; Strives For a New Bumper Harvest from the New Crop"]

[Text] Leadership organizations in the party and government of Foshan Prefecture have aroused cadres at all echelons and commune members to take vigorous action to insure transplanting of the early rice crop before they miss the season, in order to win a new bumper harvest from the new crop.

As a result of earlier low temperatures, overcast skies and rain, and hailstones, in many parts of Foshan Prefecture, seedlings for the early rice crop have not grown very tall and are weak, and some of them have even frozen or rotted, requiring replanting. As a result, transplanting of the early crop has everywhere been delayed for about a week. As of 25 March, only somewhat more than 90,000 mu had been transplanted throughout the county, 1 million mu less than for the same period last year. In order to surmount the inclement weather conditions and not miss the farming season for completion of transplanting of early rice, the Foshan Prefecture CCP Committee and government administrative offices aroused the cadres and masses to three actions: (1) Strict attention to topdressings of fertilizer to stimulate the seedlings. In view of the former generally weak and spindly state of the rice seedlings, every commune and brigade should take advantage of the clear and warm days to apply fertilizer, and should intensify care of the seedling fields to make the seedlings grow well and grow faster. Most seedlings have by now lost their yellowness and weakness to become green and sturdy, and they may be transplanted. In order to avoid aging of the seedlings that were sown early, they stressed the need for early transplanting of all seedlings of the proper seedling age. When not of sufficient seedling age, seedlings should be made strong in the seedling beds before being transplanted. (2) Concentration of farm machines and oxen to work the fields. They have recently taken advantage of the fine opportunity afforded by the end of the spring rains for a high degree of concentration of machines and oxen to work the fields. While the fields were awaiting the seedlings, they did a maximum amount of plowing and harrowing so that once the early rice was transplanted to them, they would grow and quickly flourish. In Xinhui County, 80 percent of the fields have already been planted. (3) Restructuring of the organization of labor for a centralization of the workforce to transplant the seedlings.

Since last winter, quite a few people have left to earn cash incomes, so the workforce is rather dispersed. Now that the extremely busy season in spring farming is underway, all jurisdictions have to centralize workforces for spring farming and production. Songgang Commune in Nanhai County recently instituted measures for workforce management, stipulating that anyone who had not signed a contract with a production team but privately engaged in sideline occupations should return to his production team at once to engage in spring farming and production. If he did not, he would be properly fined and would not be permitted to partake of collective welfare benefits. Additionally, those production teams and brigades able to complete the transplanting of rice seedlings on time would be given cash awards so as to arouse the enthusiasm for production of common members, and to make sure transplanting of seedlings for the early rice crop was completed around the time of "Qing Ming [around 5 April].

9432

CSO: 4007/365

SANSHUI COUNTY TAKES BALANCED APPROACH TO STRESSING GRAIN

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 81 p 1

Article: "How Can Grain Producing Areas Achieve 'Full Granaries and Fat Purses?' Leadership Comrades in Sanshui County Believe the Key Lies in Continued Elimination of the One-Track Mind, Giving Strict Attention to Grain As The Main Goal While Vigorously Developing Diversification and Sideline Industrial Enterprises"

Text: Last year Guangdong Province realized increased output and increased earnings everywhere, but will it be able to win new victories this year and quicken the pace toward becoming wealthy? Comrades in charge in Sanshui County believe that with continued unswerving fulfillment of the series of programs and policies of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, combined with attention to grain output and vigorous development of diversification and industrial sideline enterprises, grain producing regions will certainly be able to achieve "full granaries and fat purses."

Sanshui County is one of the major grain producing areas of Guangdong Province where the per capita cultivated area averages 2 mu and the commodity rate for grain production is rather high. Since the Third Plenary Session, substantial growth has taken place in this country's grain output. In 1979, average yields per mu increased by 66 jin over 1978. In 1980, they again increased by 136 jin over the previous year with both per unit yields and total output exceeding by more than 10 percent the all-time highs. In 1980, each member of the rural population provided the state an average 892 jin of grain, and per capita distributions averaged 249 yuan, a 61 yuan increase over the previous year. Comrades in charge in the County CCP Committee believe that grain is the main thing in Sanshui County; last year net profit from grain production amounted to 64.4 percent of the county's total net income from agriculture. Last year's 61 yuan increase in average distributions to commune members included more than 47 yuan that had derived from rice. This shows that attention to grain production is decisive in increasing the level of commune member distributions.

However, for quick prosperity it is also necessary to take the road that combines agriculture and industrial sideline enterprises. A responsible comrade in the County CCP Committee said that on this issue we also have undergone a process of thought emancipation and unified perception. The crux is to get rid of the "leftist" ideological fetters, and no longer have a "one-track mind about grain" in leading the peasants to prosperity. Late last year when the County CCP Committee proposed that, while continuing to maintain increases in grain output this year, further development take place in diversification and industrial sideline enterprises to win

per capita increases of 40 yuan throughout the county, some cadres and masses were apprehensive lest efforts for industrial sideline enterprises might impair grain output. They also universally felt that the foundation for industrial sideline enterprises and for diversification was poor, that little latitude existed, and that great growth would be difficult. By way of focusing on this issue, the County CCP Committee convened a three echelon meeting of cadres from the county, communes, and production teams, and aroused everyone to engage in discussion. In the course of the discussion, the County CCP Committee gave a briefing on a group of representative experiences in vigorous development of industrial sideline industries by Huangzhukeng Brigade of Hekou Commune. Huangzhukeng Brigade is located in the hills where each member of the workforce is responsible for an average 3.6 mu of cultivated land. After the smashing of the "gang of four," this brigade worked at producing grain with one hand and making money with the other. They began to operate hog farms, milch cow farms, goose farms, duck farms, gold fish farms, and mushroom farms, which accumulated great quantities of fertilizer for their rice fields and increase commune member income. In addition, they built plants requiring only small work forces while making substantial profits including a plastics plant, a chemical plant, a nail plant, and a seasonally operated starch plant. As a result, of brigade's total income from agriculture and industrial sideline occupations amounted to 500,000 yuan last year, a threefold increase over 1976, and commune member disbursements averaged 579 yuan, a more than fivefold increase over 1976. The facts made everybody realize that places with a small population relative to the amount of fields can likewise accelerate the pace of growth in industrial sideline enterprises. The northern mountain district of Sanshui possesses abundant limestone resources, and in the central hill section are black and white porcelain clays. In the south is a large quantity of gangue. So there is a lot to make from the "soil," and even dead soil can be transformed into a living treasure. The problem of a shortage of labor can also be solved with the further implementation of the present system of responsibility for production and increases in the level of the mechanization of agriculture. Through analysis, the minds of cadres and the masses were enlightened, and they went into action to formulate a collective economic plan with regard for realities and adapting general methods of the local situation.

In order to win all-around increases in output and in earnings from agriculture and the various industrial sideline enterprises this year, the Sanshui County CCP Committee took five major actions. 1. Investment of a fixed amount of capital in agricultural production for the improvement of low yield fields to bring about a 100 jin per mu increase in output from low yield fields. In addition, general increase in the level of scientific farming, use of superior varieties, attention to close planting with small plants, and special attention to increased fertilization with potash.

Importation of 2,000 tons of potash fertilizer, of which more than 1,500 tons has already been purchased, is planned for the year. 2. Vigorous development of construction materials industries including cement, limestone, and red bricks. Amalgamated cement companies set up by the county are jointly operated by communes and the county, one commune and another, and communes and brigades with the result that cement output has shown substantial increase. Additionally, active arrangements have been made for the export of black and white clays. 3. Making the most of the advantage of having a large quantity of grain for vigorous growth in the raising of hogs, cattle, sheep, and fowl as a means of increasing the value of the grain and to

provide organic fertilizer for grain production. 4. Encouragement to communes and brigades to develop traditional products such as water chestnuts, watermelons, and lotus root, and expansion of mushroom, tomato, fruit, and flower and tree planting industries. 5. Utilization of the county's numerous overseas Chinese and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and the convenience of land and water transportation for vigorous development of foreign trade.

9432

CSO: 4007/365

BRIEFS

COUNTY FORESTRY--Guangzhou, 24 May (XINHUA)--Lianshan Autonomous County in Guangdong has more than 80,000 people, 100,000 mu of cultivated land and more than 1.5 million mu of hilly land. Since 1977 it has afforested more than 249,000 mu of land and cordoned off more than 500,000 mu of hilly land for afforestation. More than 56 percent of the county are forest-covered. The volume of timber has annually increased at a rate of 300,000 cubic meters. In recent years, the county annually delivered 40,000 cubic meters of marketable timber to the state. [OW290131 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0136 GMT 24 May 81]

OVERSEAS CHINESE FARMS--Guangzhou, 17 May (XINHUA)--The recently concluded meeting of overseas Chinese farmers in Guangdong Province held that overseas Chinese farms have favorable conditions for attracting outside investment and they should make efforts to obtain foreign capital to activate the economy. In the past 2 years, various overseas Chinese farms in the province have concluded agreements with overseas Chinese and foreign firms in the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, France, Singapore and other countries and regions to develop production with a total investment of more than 160 million yuan. At present, a total amount of more than 66 million yuan has been used to set up a number of dairy farms, duck raising farms, electronics plants, furniture plants and packing crates plants. The meeting stressed the need to resolutely eliminate interference of "leftist" ideology and further develop cooperation with foreign firms. [OW211427 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1156 GMT 17 May 81]

CSO: 4007/434

INTERPLANTING TO RAISE MULTI-CROPPING INDEX URGED

Wei County in Hebei

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Correspondent Li Rongkun [2621 2837 3824]

[Text] Following institution of a system of responsibility for production, which vastly increased work efficiency, communes and brigades with large populations relative to available land experienced a surfeit of workforces. How could the excess workforces be fully used? The experience of the Shaocun Fifth Production Team in Dongdaigu Commune, Wei County, Hebei Province was to do interplanting in the fields for which the workforce was responsible in order to raise the multi-cropping index and make full use of workforce potential and soil potential.

The Fifth Team has 394 mu of collectively cultivated land, of which 261 mu was interplanted last year. Kidney beans were interplanted on 120 mu, rape on 190 mu, and melons and vegetables on 115 mu. The interplanting method was as follows: Corn was interplanted in the wheatfields; kidney beans were interplanted in cornfields; rape was interplanted during the final stages of growth of corn and kidney beans; and after the corn and kidney beans were harvested, wheat was sown among the rape. Muskmelons were intercropped with cotton, and rape was planted following harvest of the muskmelons. In the following spring, cotton was planted in the rape fields. Pulses and melons were grown in pear orchards, with wheat and rape being planted following their harvest. Thus the former practice of harvesting one or two crops a year was changed to harvesting three or four crops a year, for an increase in the multi-cropping index by more than twofold. For the major crops in the fields for which the workforce was responsible such as wheat, corn, cotton, and pear trees, an output quota was assigned for each field, and a workforce quotas was assigned for a certain output with rewards for output in excess of quota and penalties for output less than quota. In the fields for which the workforce was responsible, the crops were planted, tended, and harvested by commune members, but irrigated by the production team with 30 percent of earnings going to the production team, and 70 percent going to commune members.

This team's economic income vastly increased as a result of the system of responsibility for production and interplanting, and both the collective and commune members rapidly went to rich from poor. Last year, the team's total

earnings increased by more than 10,000 yuan over the previous year, a 48 percent increase. During the past year, they sank new pump-driven wells, purchased drainage and irrigation machinery, and total accumulations increased by more than 9000 yuan, one-third more than what they had had. Income for commune members in the team doubled from last year's average 55 yuan to 110 yuan. Ten households in the team built new homes; 41 commune members bought radios; and 6 commune members bought wrist watches. This year, not only does this team not eat grain resold to it by the state at a uniform price, but it has overfulfilled state requisition purchase quotas for grain, cotton, and edible oil.

The Fifth Production team of Shaocun Production Brigade has a large population relative to available land, each person averaging only 1.1 mu of sandy soil. For the past several years, commune members lacked drive; the land did not produce well; and the life of the masses was hard. One-third of the team's workforce went elsewhere to seek a living. But during the spring of the year before last, they learned from the experiences of other places, instituting a system of responsibility in which calculation of remuneration was linked to output, and the enthusiasm of commune members, which had been repressed for many years, was aroused. The workforce that had left returned; the pace of farmwork quickened, was of good quality, and work that had formerly required 3 days to complete, now required less than a day. Numerous commune members finished their work and rested with nothing to do. Team leader, Ma Linxiang [7802 2651 4382] thought to himself: the commune members interplant their private plots, why not do it on collectively owned land? He mentioned what he had been thinking at a meeting of commune members, and everyone said it was a good idea. So last fall, they began to interplant kidney beans with corn on 35 mu, getting a sudden 3,500 yuan return. Having had a taste of the goodness interplanting brought, they increased it to a larger area last year.

There are three advantages from the interplanting of fields for which the workforce is responsible. 1. Ability to make full use of the soil's potential and to increase the earnings of both the collective and the commune members. Under virtually identical conditions, income averaged a 36.2 yuan per mu increase from this year's interplanting versus no interplanting. The portion of the team's income derived from interplanting was more than 10,000 yuan, which was 29 percent of the team's total income. 2. Opportunities for the excess work time of commune members. Once interplanting began and one crop after another was planted, farm work increased, fertilizer usage increased, and in addition to caring for the fields, commune members had to collect manure and go out to sell melons and vegetables elsewhere. They had work to do all day long. 3. Promotion of increased output of major crops. Interplanting means intensification of care, and increased fertilization and watering. This not only helps the interplanted crops, but also helps the growth and increased output of the major crops.

'RENMIN RIBAO' Commentary

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] With the institution of a system of responsibility for production, the enthusiasm for production of the broad masses of peasants has risen to unprecedented heights and labor productivity has also risen greatly. Work formerly done by

several people now requires only one, and in many places a relative surfeit of labor has occurred. How can the potential of this surplus labor be put to use to promote increased agricultural output? The Shaocun Fifth Production Team in Wei County, Hebei Province has organized commune members to apply the intensive farming methods used on their private plots to open field production for which they have contracted, using interplanting to make the most of labor potential and increase output. This method has aroused the interest of numerous people.

China has 800 million peasants today, but the amount of its cultivated land is limited. Except for the northeast and northwest where the amount of cultivated land is fairly great, most other areas have large populations relative to available land. Consequently, development of agriculture relies primarily on intensive farming and a sense of responsibility; blind action toward the high degree of mechanization of some advanced countries cannot be taken to increase labor productivity. Why is it that the private plots are farmed so well? It is because the enthusiasm for production and the enthusiasm of the peasants is high, so they do meticulous farming of their private plots. When the peasants farm their private plots, they take into account the period of growth of different crops, whether they have tall stems or short stems, and their needs for water and fertilizer to do sensible interplanting for "three dimensional agriculture." They plant in "communities" crops of different heights so as to make fullest use of sunlight and the fertility of the soil to win bumper harvests. The experiences of Shaocun Fifth Production Team in Wei County show that intensive farming is workable not only on small private plots, but with an increase in the sense of responsibility and enthusiasm of the peasants following institution of a system of responsibility for production, it is likewise completely achievable on large areas of collectively cultivated fields for which output has been contracted.

China's peasantry is hardworking, wise, and has a long tradition of intensive farming. During the "great turmoil" of the past, they lost their interest in intensive farming. After institution of a system of responsibility for production, however, a fundamental change took place. Peasant enthusiasm for production and sense of responsibility for production increased, and conditions and possibilities to use large quantities of labor to do intensive farming came into existence. Though development of commune and brigade enterprises and diversification require investment of a certain quantity of labor, these cannot entirely soak up the "excess labor" for the time being. Consequently, advocacy of intensive farming is not only an effective way to make the most of the soil's potential, but also a proper measure for making full use of labor potential, for preserving the enthusiasm of commune members, and for making advances in the depth and breadth of production.

As far as China is concerned, intensive farming and increases in per unit yields must constitute a major direction of effort for increases in agricultural output. China has about 500 million mu of fields of low productivity, and if all of them were to be intensively farmed in the way that private plots are, an increase in output of between 200 and 300 jin per mu would be attainable. But even ordinary farmlands possess an untapped potential. Naturally the actions any place might take must take into account local realities. Methods must be adapted to local circumstances and intensive farming done on the basis of individual conditions. In this way China's agriculture can be fundamentally transformed.

NEW CROP VARIETIES FOR 1981 INTRODUCED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Technical Office, Provincial Varieties Examination and Approval Commission: "Brief Introduction to New Crop Varieties for 1981"]

[Text] Longdan No 3 Corn: Growth period of from 107 to 121 days. Requires variable accumulated temperatures of from 2,416 to 2,596.6 degrees. Yields average 916.5 jin per mu. Resistant to Helminthosporium leaf spot; needs water and fertilizer; strong stalks that do not lodge; stalks ripen; suitable for close planting. Area of suitability: Southern part of the first accumulated temperature belt.

Beidan No 1 Corn: Growth period 90 days. Requires variable accumulated temperatures of about 1,740 degrees. Yields average 717 jin per mu. Strong resistance; stalks ripen, plant shape conical; strong stems that do not lodge; loses water fast during the latter part of the season. Area of suitability: Fifth accumulated temperature belt.

Longzhao No 1 Corn: Growth period of from 109 to 118 days. Requires variable accumulated temperatures of 2,410 degrees. Yields average 759.9 jin per mu. Dent shape. Comes on fast in late season. Soil quality requirements not stringent. Strong resistance to disease. Area of suitability: Zhaodong, Lanxi, and Zhaozhou counties.

Baodan No 4 Corn: 100 day growth period; requires variable accumulated temperatures of 2,200 degrees; yields average 671.9 jin per mu. Young seedlings tolerant of low temperatures; affected only slightly by disease. Area of suitability: Baoquanling Farm Administration.

Nenfeng No 10 Soybeans: 109 day growing period. Requires variable accumulated temperatures of 2,300 degrees. Yields average 201.7 jin per mu. Main stem well developed; pod formation dense; drought resistant. Area of suitability: Lower limits of second accumulated temperature belt and upper limits of third accumulated temperature belt.

Fengshou No 18 Soybeans: Growth period of from 90 to 100 days. Requires variable accumulated temperatures of from 1,793.9 to 2,128.5 degrees. Yields average 232.2 jin per mu. Early ripening; likes fertilizer and water; strong stems that

do not lodge; plant shape conical; bumper yield properties of individual plants high. Area of suitability: Mountainous and semi-mountainous areas of fourth and fifth accumulated temperature belts.

Suinong No 4 Soybeans. 115 day growth period. Requires variable accumulated temperature of 2,264 degrees. Yields average 316.4 jin per mu. Strong ability to sprout through the earth; likes fertilizer and water; no lodging; tolerates wetness and resistant to waterlogging. Matures rapidly in late stage; possesses strong potential for increased yields. Area of suitability: Second accumulated temperature belt and southern part of third accumulated temperature belt.

Hongfeng No 3 Soybeans: Growth period of about 105 days. Requires variable accumulated temperatures of from 2,100 to 2,200 degrees. Yields average 246.3 jin per mu. Good plant shape. Likes fertilizer and water. Strong stems that do not lodge. Numerous four beam pods. Pods do not burst. Area of suitability: Low, flat black earth area of Hongxinglong Farm Administration and plots of medium-high fertility.

Keyu No 19 Millet: 105 day growth period. Requires variable accumulated temperatures of from 2,190 to 2,200 degrees. Yields average 212.9 jin per mu, and 673.3 jin per mu of millet hay. Area of suitability: Nahe, Yian, Keshan, Kedong and north central Beian and Baiquan.

Nenxuan No 9 Millet: Growth period of about 105 days. Requires variable accumulated temperature of 2,200 degrees. Yields average 431.1 jin per mu and 795.2 jin per mu of millet hay. Cold resistant and early developing. Strong growth in young seedlings and resistant to drought. Comes on quickly in late season. Area of suitability: North central Nahe County, northern Keshan, and the area around Chahayang in Gannan County.

Heigu No 2 Millet: Growth period is 5 to 7 days earlier than for Heigu No 1, and yields are about 8 percent greater. Requires variable accumulated temperature of about 1,850 degrees. Area of suitability: Nenjiang, Dedou, Sunke, Sunwu, and Aihui semi-mountainous areas or in areas close to mountains.

Kenno No 2 Paddy Rice: Growth period is from 115 to 120 days. Requires variable accumulated temperatures of around 2,300 degrees. Yields average 764.6 jin per mu. Large panicles. May be directly sown or transplanted. Area of suitability: Second accumulated temperature belt and southern part of third accumulated temperature belt.

Lufeng No 1 Mung Beans: 98 day growth period. Requires variable accumulated temperatures of from 2,000 to 2,100 degrees. Yields average 162.6 jin per mu. Resists drought; tolerates infertile soil. Pods close together; does not drop beans. Area of suitability: Northern part of first accumulated temperature belt; second accumulated temperature belt, and southern part of third accumulated temperature belt.

Yunfeng No 1 Red Beans [7391 6258]: Growth period of 83 days, maturing from 3 to 5 days earlier than Suli beans [5685 4721 6258]. Require variable accumulated temperatures of from 1,900 to 2,000 degrees. Quality same as that of Suli beans. Tolerates drought; resistant to nematode disease; no lodging. Suited for growing in all counties in Nenjiang Prefecture.

Dongnong 303 Potatoes: Early maturing; high starch content; high resistance to blossom and leaf diseases and to bunchy top viruses; tall stems; resistant to late epidemic diseases; stores well. Area of suitability: Suburban areas and southern prefectures of Heilongjiang Province, Liaoning Province, and Tianjin.

Beishu No 1 Potatoes: Early maturing. Yields average 3,291.3 jin per mu. Slight susceptibility to field diseases. Likes fertilizer and water. Suitable for close planting. High output. Potatoes are oval-shaped. Skins and flesh light yellow. Good tasting. Tolerate storage.

Longmi No 100 Watermelons: 80 to 85 day growth period. Yields average 4,272 jin per mu. Strong resistance to multiple diseases. Flourishing seedlings; large leaves; thick vines; thin melon skins, consistent yields. Suitable for growing everywhere in the province and for sheltered growing under rush mat awnings.

9432

CS01 4007/367

CONTINUOUS CROPPING OF WHEAT DISCOURAGED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Hu Guangyi [5170 1684 5030], Provincial Academy of Agriculture:
"Great Dangers in Continuous Cropping of Wheat"]

[Text] Though repeated cropping of wheat is not as serious as the repeated cropping of beans in causing serious decrease in output for the succeeding crops, its dangers are still very great. Investigation shows repeated cropping for 3 years produced a 35 jin per mu drop in yields as compared with rotational cropping with beans. When continuous cropping was done for 5 years, yields declined by 80 jin per mu, and when done for 7 years, yields dropped by 97 jin. Furthermore, a survey done last year at Chahayang and other farms showed that after continuous wheat cropping for 3 years, effective nitrogen declined by from 0.02 to 3.29; quick acting potash declined by 0.63 to 0.69, and root rot diseases increased by 3 percent. Seventy-eight oat plants per square meter brought yields of only 112.9 jin per mu of oats hay for a 56 percent drop in output. When wheat was continuously cropped for 10 years, fertility declined greatly, and both diseases and insect pests and the amount of weeds were greater, which is deserving of serious attention.

When wheat is rotated sensibly, the disadvantageous factors caused by repeated cropping can be surmounted. Rotational cropping favors increases in yields, and the wheat can be harvested early, allowing the soil to rest for a longer period of time. There is also plenty of time to prepare the fields to lay a foundation for bumper output from the succeeding rotational crop, promoting an all-around bumper crop harvest. For these reasons, wheat growing areas should establish a rotational crop system in which wheat is the dominant crop. A rotational pattern of beans-wheat-miscellaneous crops other than wheat or rice, or beans-wheat-miscellaneous crops-wheat, or wheat-wheat-beans may be adopted. Wheat should be continuously cropped no more than 2 years at most. When few grain crops other than wheat and rice are available, rotational cropping becomes really difficult, and study of increases in new crop varieties has to be done, as for example, growing of rape, green manure, or pasture grass as part of the rotational cropping system. An experimental survey done by the Provincial Soil Fertility Institute showed that after turning under sweet clover, soil fertility was markedly improved and that the effectiveness would endure for 3 years. Without any fertilization during those 3 years, yields during the first year would more than double, be more than 50 percent during the second year, and slightly increased in the third year.

WHEAT SOWING PROGRESSES NORTHWARD

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Mar 81 p 1

[Article by Zhang Shanju [1728 0810 5282] and Wang Fengqi [3769 7685 2978]:
"Continuous Sowing of Wheat From South Northward in Heilongjiang Province. Large
Numbers of Cadres Have Gone to Rural Communes, Brigades, and State Farms to Head
Up the Sowing of Wheat"]

[Text] Editor's Note: This year the eastern part of Heilongjiang Province is waterlogged. Warm weather returned late; the ground is cold; and the time for the sowing of wheat has been delayed. Recently there was a spring snowstorm and machinery cannot easily get into the fields. The western part of the province is suffering from drought. Weather conditions there are not favorable for the sowing of wheat. This state of affairs must arouse a high degree of concern.

Wheat is an important crop in Heilongjiang Province, and a bumper or a lean harvest of wheat has a great effect on grain harvests throughout the province. Faced with disadvantageous natural conditions, all echelons of leadership are required to lead the masses in overcoming a mentality of reliance on the heavens and display a spirit of arduous struggle in a battle against disaster. Places covered with ice and snow should urgently take in hand removal of the snow to promote early melting of the snow, and the drying of the fields. Places with accumulated water should urgently dig ditches to drain the water and get rid of internal waterlogging. Drought stricken areas must also actively take action to combat drought. Additionally, it is necessary to give attention to good planting and fertilization, links for increases in output. In short, we are determined to use every manner of means to triumph over spring flooding and spring drought, and to keep abreast of the farming season, making every effort to plant wheat well, completely, and in the season for high yields, and get off to a good start to win a bumper wheat harvest this year.

"Qingming" [around 5 April] is approaching, and the sowing of wheat by rural communes and brigades and state farms throughout the province is rolling forward.

The more than 20 municipalities and counties in Songhuajiang, Mudanjiang, Hejiang, Suihe, and Nenjiang prefectures, and the more than 10 farms in the Hongxinglong, Mudanjiang, Baoquanling, and Jiansanjiang Farm Bureau have already sown more than 200,000 mu of wheat. Soon the sowing of wheat will reach a high tide throughout the province.

The sowing of wheat in Heilongjiang Province this year has begun under disadvantageous conditions of flooding in the east and drought in the west such as have rarely been experienced during the past 10 years. Of the 24.3 million mu of wheat planned for planting by Hejiang, Mudanjiang, Heihe, and eastern Songhuajiang prefectures, and by the agriculture and land reclamation system, 7.6 million mu has been imperiled in one degree or another by spring floods, and water covers the surface of 2.5 million mu. In Suihua and Nenjiang prefectures, more than 3.1 million mu planned for sowing to wheat seriously lacks sufficient moisture. This plus the late arrival of warm weather this spring, the sudden swings in temperatures from high to low, and the wetness of the soil surface has postponed by about 7 days the normal time when wheat is sown, adding new difficulties to wheat sowing and production this year. Faced with disadvantageous natural conditions, each jurisdiction has given attention to control of waterlogging, resistance to drought, and keeping abreast of the farming season as the key links in the sowing of wheat and production. In recent days, Mudanjiang Prefecture and eastern farms have daily fielded more than 200,000 people, almost 10,000 machines, and more than 50,000 snow shovels to move the snow and clear the land, and get rid of the accumulated snow. More than 500,000 mu of acreage seriously inundated by spring floods has been drained. Songhuajiang Prefecture has changed its plans for planting wheat in lowlying areas to planting on level land and on upraised land so as to assure that sowing will be done on time. The quite seriously drought stricken Nenjiang and Suihua prefectures, and all the counties in the southwestern part of the province have begun operating more than 3000 pump driven wells to irrigate ahead of sowing.

During this year's sowing of wheat, quite a few places have also learned from the experiences of the past 2 years in getting high output, and have adopted some comprehensive measures for increased output. They have all fertilized with phosphate, have matched up early, mid-season, and late varieties, and have adapted general principles to local situations for increases in the amounts of seeds sown. In addition, each jurisdiction has generally promoted contracts for plots with tractor team units, contracting for quality farming, and contracting for rates of emergence or output in a system of responsibility that links remuneration to output to insure the quality of farming. At the present time a large number of cadres at all echelons in the province have gone down into rural communes and brigades and state farms to work with the masses and workers in sowing wheat in an effort to get all of the wheat planted this year during the period for high output.

The Provincial Meteorology Station has reported that Heilongjiang Province had a substantial amount of rainfall during wheat planting time, that the flooding in eastern prefectures will worsen, and that meteorological conditions will continue disadvantageous for the sowing of wheat.

HEILONGJIANG

SOYBEAN AREA EXPANDED, CROP PATTERNS ADJUSTED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Xinhuashe Correspondent, Jing Bo [2529 0590]: "Heilongjiang Expands Soybean Acreage, Adjusts General Methods to Local Situations; Readjusts Crop Patterns; Makes the Most of Strengths"]

[Text] This year Heilongjiang Province's soybean acreage was expanded to somewhat more than 25 million mu, an almost 600,000 mu increase over last year in order to get more soybeans for the domestic market and for foreign trade.

Heilongjiang Province's soybeans occupy a major position in agricultural production, and enjoy fame both at home and abroad. Requisition purchases and exports account annually for about one-half the national output. Nevertheless, during the 10 years of turmoil, the rational proportion between grain and bean crops was destroyed. Except for increases in the state farm soybean acreage, rural people's commune soybean acreage greatly declined, and the amount of soybeans surrendered to the state in the province dropped.

After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, Heilongjiang Province rationally readjusted its agricultural crop patterns, actively developing soybean production. In 1980, the soybean acreage had increased to 24.45 million mu, an almost 1.6 million mu increase over 1978. Total output reached 4.4 billion jin to exceed the all-time high, and requisition purchase commodity soybeans climbed to more than 2 billion jin.

However, inasmuch as the effects of "leftist" ideology had not been completely eliminated, some problems still existed in soybean production at that time. Some places suited to the growing of soybeans gave no serious attention to soybean output, one-sidedly seeking after growth of more grain crops and squeezing out soybean acreage in the process. Some places treated soybeans harshly, intermingling them, interplanting them, and intercropping them in the narrow spaces between crops with tall stalks such as corn, to the impairment of soybean output. Soybean farming methods were rough and ready. Little fertilization was done and thus per unit yields were not high. During the past several years, yields of soybeans in numerous places have hovered around 150 jin per mu. In some places, no system of responsibility for soybean growing had been established, impairing the initiative of commune members.

Zeroing in on this situation, party and government leaders at all echelons in Heilongjiang Province, even while assuring grain output, continued an appropriate expansion of the soybean acreage to increase output and make of Heilongjiang Province both a commodity grain production base and a soybean production base.

BRIEFS

FOREST FIRES--To fight the fires that started on 4 May in the (Shennongxia) forest zone, the Hubei provincial party committee and provincial people's government established a command post on 8 May after an emergency meeting called by Han Ningfu, (Li Wei), Shi Chuan, Wang Hanzhang and other responsible comrades from provincial party and government units. As a result of the struggle of the armymen and civilians mobilized in Yunyang and Yichang prefectures for the fight, the fires were completely put out on the afternoon of 9 May. Statistics showed that the fires, which occurred at 11 different locations, damaged more than 2,900 mu of forests, 4,300 cubic meters of timber and about 350 cubic meters of firewood. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 May 81]

RAPE PRODUCTION--Despite natural disasters this year, Guangji County, Hubei, reaped a bumper harvest of rape on its 110,000 mu of land with a total output of 25 million jin, marking an increase of 10 percent as compared with the same period last year. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 May 81]

AFFORESTATION PLANS--Xianning Prefecture, Hubei, has adopted a responsibility system in afforestation. As a result, the prefecture has afforested 463,700 mu, overfulfilling the afforestation target by 23 percent. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 May 81]

COUNTY DROUGHT--Fang County in Hubei Province is suffering from drought. Since mid-April, there has been no rainfall in the county, affecting some 460,000 mu of crops. Efforts are being made to combat the drought and protect the growth of seedlings. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jun 81]

ANTIDROUGHT MEASURES--Over 500,000 people in the drought-stricken Xiangyang Prefecture in Hubei have been actively engaged in combating drought. Because the total precipitation recorded in the prefecture since mid-April represents only 23 percent of normal rainfall, production in the prefecture's 2.5 million mu of cotton, corn, (red onion) and tobacco was affected and transplantation of rice seedlings in 1.3 million mu of rice paddies was hindered due to shortage of water. Encouraged by the system of responsibility in agricultural production, however, people in the prefecture had irrigated 970,000 mu of cotton plants and 600,000 mu of corn and tobacco by mid-May, and people in Suixian County have successfully preserved 81 percent of its 325,000 mu of cotton. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jun 81]

CSO: 4007/434

SUGARCANE PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION INCREASING

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGKEN [CHINESE AGRICULTURAL RECLAMATION] in Chinese No 2, 24 Feb 81 p 7

[Article by Du Zhentao [2629 1957 2711] and Zhou Gande [0719 0051 1795]: "Wealth Comes Rolling Out of the Sugarcane Fields"]

[Excerpts] In 1979, eight farms in the Dongting Lake District of Hunan province grew 91,600 mu of sugarcane with a gross output of over 350,000 tons, producing 24,500 tons of sugar, which was 65 percent of the entire province's output of sugar. They also vigorously began comprehensive utilization of sugarcane, making 5,000 tons of fibreboard and 1,000 tons of writing paper from the bagasse and produced 3,000 tons of white spirits from the sugar-refining waste. The profit from the over 90,000 mu of sugarcane and the comprehensive utilization was 12.5 million yuan, or 57 percent of the total profits of the eight farms. The area they had in sugarcane was 13 percent of the total area under cultivation, but the value of the output of sugar and its comprehensive utilization was 36.7 percent of the total output. Here the important role of sugarcane in raising economic effectiveness and increasing profits is obvious. In 1980 the area in sugarcane on these eight farms increased to 100,000 mu, with a gross output of 430,000 tons, and in view of the sugar-refining situation, output of sugar could break 30,000 tons, comprehensive utilization products would have large increases and profits could increase greatly.

Practice over the past few years proves that developing sugarcane and promoting comprehensive utilization was highest in economic effectiveness among different types of production. To take the results of 1979 as an example, the total value of sugarcane production and its associated comprehensive utilization processing was 68.7 million yuan, the average value of production per mu was 750 yuan and the average profit per mu was 134 yuan. Many employees said: wealth comes rolling out of the sugarcane fields. Comparing the average value of production and profit per mu of sugarcane with other crops, it was 6.5-fold that of paddy rice and 4-fold that of cotton in terms of value of production and 12.4-fold that of paddy rice and 1.23-fold that of cotton in terms of profit.

Comprehensive utilization developed along with the development of sugarcane. The eight farms in the Dongting Lake District built eight sugar mills, eight wineries, eight fibreboard plants and two paper factories. At the same time a group of other industrial sideline production activities developed around the sugarcane comprehensive utilization to serve it. The economic effectiveness of sugarcane comprehensive utilization was raised greatly and in turn promoted the expansion of sugarcane.

The agricultural production of the Dongting Lake District is mainly food grains and cotton. The expansion of sugarcane cannot put pressure on output of grain and cotton. To handle this contradiction very nicely, their guiding thought was: Pay close attention to stabilizing the main crops (grain and cotton) and pay close attention to more kinds of business (mainly sugarcane and comprehensive utilization) to increase profits. According to this guiding principle, what they did mainly was open up more wasteland and increase the area planted in sugarcane. For the past few years the area planted in grain and cotton has not been reduced and through efforts the output per unit has been raised, gross output of grain and cotton have consistently increased so that overall economic effectiveness has been raised.

8226

CSO: 4007/384

BRIEFS

RAPESEED PRODUCTION--Changsha, 23 May (XINHUA)--This year Liling County, Hunan, reaped a bumper harvest from its more than 75,000 mu of rape and produced a total of more than 7.5 million jin of rapeseed, topping 1980 by more than 70 percent. This year the county is to procure more than 5.2 million jin of rapeseed, equivalent to more than 1.5 million jin of rapeseed oil. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0215 GMT 23 May 81]

RAPESEED HARVEST--This year Xingxi Autonomous Prefecture, Hunan, produced 400,000 dan of rapeseed, topping 1980 by 38 percent. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 May 81]

RAPESEED OUTPUT--This year Longhui County, Hunan, produced 14.5 million jin of rapeseed, which is 3.8 times the 1980 figure. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 May 81]

CSO: 4007/434

JIANGSU

BRIEFS

SPRING RICE--Peasants in Suqian County, Jiangsu, had transplanted 210,000 mu of rice seedlings by 18 May, fulfilling about 60 percent of their task of transplanting rice seedlings this spring. [OW280557 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 May 81]

PEST PREVENTION--Jiangsu's Yancheng Prefecture has taken emergency measures to prevent insect pest damages to cotton crops. Since late April, the prefecture had experienced drought and high temperatures, providing the ground for the breeding and spreading of pests. By 29 May, 2.8 million mu cotton crops had been taken care of. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 May 81]

CSO: 4007/434

JIANGXI

BRIEFS

GRAIN OUTPUT--Despite bad weather last year, the total grain output of Nanfeng County in Jiangxi Province increased by some 23.3 million jin, or 9.6 percent, over 1979. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 May 81]

CSO: 4007/434

LIAONING

BRIEFS

AFFORESTATION PROGRESS--Liaoning Province afforested 2.79 million mu of land in spring, or 75 percent of the annual afforestation plan. In addition, some 90 million trees have been planted along roads, rivers and around fields and houses, or 90 percent of the annual afforestation plan. Rapid progress in afforestation in the province can be attributed to implementation of the production responsibility system of linking pay to the survival rate of trees planted. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 16 May 81]

CSO: 4007/434

NEI MONGGOL

BRIEFS

CROP SOWING--Bayannur League, Nei Monggol, has nearly completed sowing 5 million mu of crops. Management of wheatfields and beetfields is underway. Compared with 1980, this league has reduced its corn and sorghum farming acreage in 1981 and expanded wheat acreage by 60,000 mu and plums by 30,000 mu. It has reduced sunflower acreage and expanded beet farming to 276,000 mu. Melons, vegetables and bean crops also markedly increased. [8K270706 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 May 81]

CSO: 4007/434

BRIEFS

CATTLEHIDES CIRCULAR--The Qinghai provincial people's government recently issued a circular urging all localities to adopt measures to improve the management of cattlehides and stop the outflow of cattlehides to other provinces which has caused a serious raw material shortage for leather industries. The circular calls for preventing blackmarketing and for implementing state policies. [SK152255 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 May 81]

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--By the end of April, Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province, had delivered 650,000 young animals, 205,000 head more than in the corresponding 1980 period. The young animal survival rate in the first 4 months in 1981 was 89.5 percent. The adult animal death rate was 1.8 percent. [SK152255 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 May 81]

AQUATIC RESOURCES PROTECTION--The Qinghai provincial agricultural commission and financial and trade office recently convened a provincial work conference in Xining Municipality on aquatic resources protection. The purpose is to implement the regulations of the State Council on protecting aquatic resources and to work out measures to protect aquatic resources in Qinghai Lake. The conference pointed out that the fishery production in the lake had been greatly damaged due to arbitrary fishing operation and disregard of the regulations on fish breeding. The conference urged the various departments concerned to strengthen their leadership over aquatic production and enhance fishery management. It also called on departments in charge of industrial and commercial management, tax revenue, public security and transportation to actively support the current tasks for improving aquatic production in light of the provisions of the regulations issued by the State Council and the provincial people's government. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 14 May 81]

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION--Qinghai Province has scored initial results in readjusting livestock production. In 1980 the rate of livestock slaughtered stood at 13.22 percent, an increase of 0.81 and 3.02 percent over 1979 and 1978, respectively. There are many advantages in raising the rate of livestock slaughtered: it alleviates the burden on grasslands, overcomes the practice in some localities of putting undue emphasis on increasing the amount of livestock on hand and reduces the number of livestock deaths during winter. Herdsmen across the province have increased their cash income by 7 million yuan over the past 2 years. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 May 81]

SHEEP BREEDING--Xining, 21 May (XINHUA)--Qinghai now has 3.5 million head of medium wool sheep of improved stock, accounting for 41 percent of the total number of sheep in the area where sheep of improved stock are being raised. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0131 GMT 21 May 81]

GRAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM REFORMED IN SHANDONG

Newspaper Supports Grain Reform

Jinan DAZONG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Mar 81 p 1

[Article by Staff Commentator]

[Text] Beginning this year, Shandong is implementing a system of grain allocation responsibility in the management of imbalances in grain purchases and sales. The responsibility will not change for three years once it is fixed. This is an important reform in Shandong's grain management system and an important measure for implementing the adjustment direction, coordinating the agricultural distribution and balancing grain revenue and expenditure in Shandong. Party committees and governments at all levels should pay very close attention to this important work which concerns things in general and resolutely organize its implementation.

Because we have conscientiously carried out the line, direction and policy formulated by the Third Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in the past 2 years, there have been new developments in Shandong's grain production, achieving the highest output since the country was founded. We have stabilized the burden on the peasants, which has increased the amount of grain retained in the countryside and clearly improved the lives of the commune members. At the same time, the supply of grain to city and rural areas has been insured and the expansion of economic crops has been supported. The situation in grain work is very good. But since last year, because of the development of a number of other undertakings, grain expenditures have increased and with the addition of a larger gap [between the purchase and sale of grain], grain revenue has not matched expenditures. Now the provincial party committee and people's government have decided to carry out the method of grain allocation responsibility in the management of imbalances in grain purchases and sales to balance grain revenue and expenditures in Shandong and have put forward vigorous guarantees in terms of policy and system. After implementing the grain purchase and sales allocation responsibility system, within province-approved state purchases, sales and allocation responsibility base, on the basis of upholding the state's grain purchase and marketing monopoly and the specific policies and methods determined by the province and under the guidance of the state plan, localities can do an even better job of adjusting and coordinating crop ratios in accordance with local conditions and develop their superior points. In grain management, the management system of provincial monopoly control of revenue and expenditures used in the past was changed and the localities were given a certain degree of autonomy so they could more rationally arrange revenue and expenditures and guarantee grain needs in all respects.

This is the first year for implementation of the grain purchases and sales allocation responsibility method in Shandong. The province-approved state purchases, sales and allocation responsibility base is a figure which is set very carefully and which must be completed fully. In accordance with the relevant prescribed and decided directives at the provincial level, and the necessary safety coefficients, localities should establish the system carefully level by level. It is now past the Spring Equinox and planting is just about to start. If the allocation responsibility system is not set in place before spring planting, it could affect grain work all year. Thus, every locality which has not yet got it set up should pay attention to doing so. Some should set it up level by level down to the basic accounting unit. The work foundation of some places is good, and with the approval of the local committee and administrative office, these places may implement this system down to the commune level. But no matter what, it cannot be left hanging at the county level. Now some places where the procurement base is not being passed down to the lower levels, hope to use lower sales and the sales of grain by the state to cotton growers as awards to make up the amount. This method is neither reliable nor certain thus it cannot be adopted. We definitely cannot establish state grain revenue and expenditures on empty account sheets which do not have any firm material foundation.

The most fundamental thing in balancing grain revenue and expenditures is to vigorously expand grain production. To set the relationships between grain and economic crops right, plant in accordance with the state plan and arrange the distribution of crops in a rational fashion. We are sure that if those places suited to the expansion of economic crops plant more economic crops plant more economic crops, in line with the state plan, it will be of benefit to the state and people. But we must note that grain is the foundation for expanding economic crops. We are a province of over 70 million and must be self-reliant in grain, and not rely on transfers and imports. The province's grain production level is not high now, and time is becoming a factor. Under these circumstances, economic crops will certainly increase on the base of grain stability and guarantee development on the precondition of the province's self-sufficiency in grain. Grain production should be vigorously increased in terms of output per unit and there must be enough field area planted in grain. The area planted in grain, cotton, oil and tobacco crops should be established level by level in accordance with the provincially-arranged plan. Encroachment on grain fields must be controlled to guarantee comprehensive expansion of production of grain and economic crops.

"When grain is stable, the empire is stable; when grain is tight, the market is tight." The grain question is related to the important questions of a stable economy stable political situation and stable standard of living. Grain allocation responsibility work is both economic work and ideological and political work of a strong policy nature, responsible comrades at all levels of the party and government should certainly strengthen leadership and do a thorough job of grain allocation responsibility work to make a contribution towards balancing grain revenue and expenditures within the province.

Grain Conference Supports Reform

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Mar 81 p 1

/Text/ The recently convened Conference of Provincial, Prefectural, and Municipal Grain Bureau chiefs determined that the central task in grain work in Shandong this year is to conscientiously implement the grain allocation responsibility method, to strive to balance grain revenues and expenditures and at the same time do a good job of supplying grain and edible oil to cities and rural areas, vigorously strive to increase income while holding down expenses to insure economic adjustment and political stability and unity.

The conference conscientiously studied and discussed the decisions of the provincial party committee and provincial people's government that starting this year the management system of provincial control of grain revenues and expenditures had to be changed and the method of grain allocation responsibility in the management of imbalances in grain purchases and sales had to be implemented. All felt that this was important for supporting expanded production, coordinating crop distribution, balancing grain revenue and expenditures, and gaining comprehensive work autonomy and ideological and political work of an important policy nature. In accordance with the demands of the provincial party committee and provincial people's government, grain departments at all levels should actively and self-consciously do a good job of this important matter as the central mission of the year's work. Now, under the unified leadership of party committees and government at all levels, forceful measures should be adopted and opportunity should be seized to implement the grain responsibility directive before spring planting. Cadres and masses should be educated, proceeding from the general situation, to arrange grain and economic crop areas in line with the provincial planting plans for grain, cotton and oilseed crops and the demands of the grain responsibility directive.

The conference emphatically pointed out that after the allocation responsibility system was implemented the task of grain work would not be lighter but heavier; grain management could not be relaxed, but demanded even great soundness and care. The conference demanded that cadres and employees of grain departments throughout the province be of one heart and mind, be on guard against arrogance and impetuosity, be cautious and conscientious, work hard, and do a good job of balancing grain revenues and expenditures, to make a contribution towards promoting national economic adjustment.

8226

CSO: 4007/384

BRIEFS

WENDENG COUNTY FORESTRY--Jinan, 1 Jun (XINHUA)--Wendeng County, Shandong, has developed more than 400,000 mu of forest. The county's annual cut is 7,000 cubic meters. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0050 GMT 1 Jun 81]

LAIWU COUNTY FORESTRY--Jinan, 7 Jun (XINHUA)--Shandong's Laiwu County has 790,000 mu of barren hills and land suitable for afforestation. But the county averaged 20,000 mu of afforestation annually 1949-1978. Since 1979, it has annually afforested more than 40,000 mu of land. By the end of 1980 the county had 680,000 mu of forest. The total revenue from forestry, silkworm cocoons and fruits reached 12 million yuan, topping 1978 by 43 percent. This spring, the county has again afforested 42,000 mu of land, planted 4.4 million trees on the "four sides," developed 85,000 mu of forest belts that surround farmland, planted trees along 180 kilometers of highway and planted 18 million trees for use as timber. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0237 GMT 7 Jun 81]

WHEAT HARVESTING--Wheat harvesting has begun in Shandong Province since the end of May. As of 3 June, some 9.8 million mu of wheat were harvested. [SK060725 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Jun 81]

PRIVATE PLOTS--Since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, the Taian prefectural CCP Committee, Shandong Province, has vigorously restored commune members' private plots. By the end of 1980, private plots had increased to 50,000 mu, 8 percent of the farmland in the prefecture. Income from private plots totaled 17 percent of agricultural income. The prefecture plans to expand the private plot figure from 8 percent to 12 percent this year. [SK080215 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Jun 81]

CSO: 4007/434

BRIEFS

FORESTRY RESEARCH PROJECTS--Xinjiang's forestry research units have revised their research projects to meet the needs in national economic development. In recent years certain forestry research units in Xinjiang have carried out some impractical research projects, which are irrelevant to production and which cannot yield results in a short time. To change this situation, the recently held regional forum on forestry science and technology has promptly revised the major plans of forestry science research and decided to concentrate the efforts of Xinjiang's forestry researchers on studying and resolving the key technical problems in forestry production and construction in Xinjiang, such as the study of woodland ecology, comprehensive and technical measures of woodland administration, theory and technology for developing protective forests on farmland, and so forth. [OW121643 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 11 May 81]

COTTON PLANTING--As of 8 May Xinjiang Autonomous Region had planted 3.7 million mu of cotton, topping 1980 by 800,000 mu and overfulfilling the cotton planting plan by 14 percent. Within a week Kashi and Aksu prefectures had finished planting cotton on 1.6 million mu. [OW142113 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 May 81]

LIVESTOCK HARVESTS--By mid-May, some 1.2 million lambs had been born in Altay Prefecture, Xinjiang this year. The total number of livestock has reached over 3.4 million head, some 12,000 more than last year's same period. [OW280557 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 May 81]

COUNTY CROPS--In 1980 Yopurga County, Xinjiang increased grain and cotton output by 8.6 and 61.5 percent respectively, compared with 1979. In the same year, private-owned plots in the county yielded 10.87 million jin of grain. The number of private-owned animals topped 76,000 head. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 May 81]

CSO: 4007/434

YUNNAN

BRIEFS

SUGAR OUTPUT--During the sugar-making season ending early May this year, Yunnan produced 187,000 dun of sugar. The 50,000-dun quota to be handed in to the state has been fulfilled ahead of time. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 15 May 81]

CSO: 4007/434

EARLY RICE SUPERIOR VARIETIES BRED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 81 p 1

[Article by Zhang Jishan [4545 4764 0810]: "Early Rice Superior Varieties, 'Shuangke No 1' and 'Simei No 1' Cooperatively Bred by Zhejiang Agricultural University and Zhuji County Agricultural Institute"]

[Text] "Shuangke No 1" and "Simei No 2," two superior varieties of early rice that mature early, have high yields, and broad adaptability, which were cooperatively bred by the agriculture department of Zhejiang Agricultural University and Zhuji County Agricultural Institute, have successfully passed early rice variety area testing and wide area testing.

"Shuangke No 1" is an early mid-season early rice variety hybridized in 1973 from "Guoji-24" and "Kefuzao" and following many generations of selection was bred in 1977. It is characterized by early maturing, short stems, large panicles, numerous kernels, a high per thousand grain weight, high flexibility in seedling age, broad adaptability, high rates of panicle formation, fruiting, and rice output, and reasonably good quality. Promotion of test plantings during the past several years in more than 20 counties attest to consistently high yields. In large field experimental plantings, yields were on the order of about 850 jin per mu and as high as 1000 jin per mu. This year, this variety will be extended to cultivation on about 400,000 mu.

"Sihai No 2" was hybridized in 1974 using "Guoji-24" and "Kemei," and successfully bred in 1977. For several years it underwent open field testing in Jinhua Prefecture and in Wuxing, Anji, and Changxing prefectures where soil fertility tends to be low, producing high yields in all of them. At Xinzhai Brigade of Xinzhai Commune in Wuyixian, located in the mountains, 1980 plantings of 230 mu produced yields averaging 893.8 jin per mu. This year, this variety will be extended to cultivation on more than 200,000 mu.

The above two superior varieties have also been promoted in Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Hunan, Shanghai, Hubei, and Anhui where they were well received by the masses.

9432

CSO: 4007/360

QUALITY OF EARLY RICE SEEDS LOWER THIS YEAR

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Mar 81 p 1

[Article by Zhu Lanping /2612 3482 16277: "Exercise Firm Control Over Early Rice Seed Selection and Sprouting Tests Is the Call From Provincial Seed Work Symposium"]

[Text] The Provincial Seed Work Symposium, which concluded on 10 March, called upon all jurisdictions to exercise careful control, during this year of generally relatively poor quality early rice seeds, over the selection and testing for sprouting of seeds as a major link in assuring quantity of seedlings.

According to a recent seed company general survey of 11 prefectures (and municipalities), thanks to the efforts of all echelons of government and pertinent departments, both early rice seeds purchased by the state and those retained by communes and brigades will, with a little work, substantially satisfy requirements. However, as a result of last year's protracted period of low temperatures and overcast rainy days during early rice harvest time, the water content of the seeds was fairly high, making them prone to heating up and deteriorating. Furthermore, some places did not immediately sun them, so both the seeds purchased by the state and those retained by the communes and brigades are generally of lower quality than in previous years. Results of experiments conducted in most prefectures of the province have shown a 5 to 10 percent lower seed sprouting rate than in previous years. In some prefectures the sprouting rate for 20 percent of seeds was lower than 80 percent and could not be used as superior varieties. Seed purity is also lower than in previous years with a general rise in the barnyard millet content. In some counties more than 102 grains of barnyard millet was found per jin of seeds.

Comrades attending the symposium unanimously acknowledged seeds to be the foundation for winning a bumper harvest. The time for sowing wide areas of early rice is not far off, and every locale must seize the opportunity for further use of seed selection methods to increase seed quality. Sprouting tests to determine seed sprouting rates, should be used to determine a rational quantity of seeds to be sown in order to create conditions for growing sturdy seedlings, and assuring the proper quantity of seedlings. In this regard, they made the following recommendations.

1. Leaders concerned should give attention to the problem of seed quality, treating it as a major matter in preparations for spring farming, arousing the masses further and mobilizing the agricultural science front and grain department forces for a joint effort with seed companies everywhere for the selection and testing of sprouting of seeds.
2. Seeds purchased by the state should be generally selected and tested for sprouting. All that have a sprouting rate of less than 85 percent may not be

supplied as superior varieties. Seeds retained by communes and brigades should, insofar as possible, be carefully selected and sprouting tests conducted. When the sprouting rate is poor, the seeds should be promptly exchanged with the seed company.

4. All jurisdictions should make full use of existing gravity seed selection machines and sprouting chests for selection and for sprouting experiments. They should also arouse the masses to wide use of winnowers, trickel screening, salt water and muddy water seed selection.

9432

CSO: 4007/360

TWO STAGE TRANSPLANTING OF EARLY RICE URGED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 81 p 1

[Article by Huang Naibin [7806 0035 2430] and Zhu Yongdeng [7612 3057 4098], Yiwu County Agricultural Bureau: "Briefing of Two Stage Transplanting of Early Rice"]

[Text] Four years of continuous experience in this county has shown that for delayed transplanting in early rice fields (including transplanting into early rice fields from which wheat, rape, and grass seed have been harvested), a two stage propagation of seedlings to produce sturdy seedlings with large tillers is an effective way of winning high output and early ripening from late transplanted early rice, and to help early planting of the late crop of rice as well, for annual overall bumper grain harvests. Observations made during 1978 and 1979 in Houfan Brigade, Dachen Commune showed that Guangluai No 4 seedlings grown in two stages using a hot house to germinate the seedlings hydroponically, planted on 5 April, placed in temporary beds on 12 April and transplanted on 20 May at a total seedling age of 45 days, formed panicles in early July and ripened in early August. They produced yields of 956 jin per mu for yields more than 200 jin per mu larger, and 2 or 3 days earlier, than the 750 jin per mu yields derived from single stage seedlings sown on 15 April, transplanted on 20 May at a seedling age of 35 days with panicles formed in early July and ripening occurring on 5 August.

Propagation of two stage seedlings for early rice requires attention mostly to the following several links:

1. Selection of a late ripening high output variety like "Guangluai No 4," and using a hothouse to grow first stage seedlings hydroponically until they are about 7 days old. Plant them shallowly in a field of green manure where soil fertility is fairly high to propagate sturdy seedlings with large tillers for the second stage, holding the seedling age to between 30 and 35 days or a total seedling age not greater than 45 days.
2. Sowing and placing in a temporary seed bed at the proper time and close attention to fertilizer and water needs. The first stage hydroponically grown hot house seedlings should be started in the hot house around 10 April, and the seedlings transplanted to a temporary place around 16 April at a density of 2 x 2 cun or 2 x 3 cun with 2 to 4 seedlings in each cluster. Care should be taken not to have too many plants in a cluster, and not to place them too closely together. The temporary seedling field should be spread with a sufficient amount of base fertilizer. For

each mu, between 10 to 15 dan of human or pig dung and 50 jin of ammonia water can be raked into the soil. In order to prevent sinking of the seedlings making them too deeply planted, they may be set out every other day, and fields should be raked even. As an aid to field care, a 6 to 8 chi wide seedling board can be made and a 6 to 8 cun operating path may be left at the side. After the seedlings are set out, they should be lightly and frequently watered to give them an early start. At the height of tillering, seedlings should be given a top dressing of fertilizer, usually a spraying of 10 to 15 jin of ammonium sulfate. Four or 5 days before they are transplanted, they should be given "starter fertilizer" so that when the short new roots are transplanted the seedling survival rate will be increased.

3. Seedlings should be lightly removed from seedling beds and carry a small blob of mud on their roots with care being taken not to break off the seedlings, otherwise they will turn yellow after being transplanted. Attention should also be given to proper spacing with between 200,000 and 300,000 seedlings being transplanted per mu.

9432

CSO: 4007/360

ZHEJIANG

BRIEFS

SPRING HARVEST--Zhejiang's Wenzhou Prefecture has obtained a bumper harvest of overwintering crops this year. The total output of spring grain is estimated at about 8,046 million jin, or 3.4 percent more than last year, and of rapeseed about 34.38 million jin, or 42 percent more than last year and hitting an all-time record. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 May 81]

TEA OUTPUT--Linan County reports a record crop of more than 60,000 dan spring tea this year, an increase of more than 9,000 dan from the same period of last year. It has already fulfilled the quota for spring tea delivery to the state. In 1980 the county harvested a total of 94,000 dan of tea from its 80,000 mu of tea plantations. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 2 Jun 81]

CSO: 4007/434

PUBLICATIONS

II. PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'DONGWU XUEBAO' NO 1, 1981

Beijing, DONGWU XUEBAO [ACTA ZOOLOGICA SINICA] in Chinese No 1, Mar 81 inside back cover

[Text] Determination of Membrane Potential of Protozoa during the Interphase and Amitosis.....Shou Tiande [1108 1131 1795] and Zhang Xiaoyun [1728 1420 0061], both of the Department of Biology, University of Science and Technology of China (6)

A Discussion on Curds' So-called "New Asexual Reproductive Process in the Hypotrichida"--Continuous Observation of the Complete Process of the Overfeeding Phenomenon in the Hypotrichida.....Pang Yanbin [1690 1693 2430], Department of Biology, Shanghai Teachers' University; Zhang Zuoren [1728 0155 0086], Protozoology Laboratory, Shanghai Teachers' University (11)

Observations on the Ultrastructure of the Horseshoe Crab--*Tachypleus tridentatus* Leach.....Liang Ping [2733 1627] and Ni Zimian [0242 1311 4875], both of the Department of Electron Microscopy, Fujian Medical University; Wu Weihong [0702 0251 3163] and Wei Dacheng [7614 6671 2052], both of the Jimei Hospital, Xiamen (14)

The Velocity Spectrum of Afferent Fibers of Point "Zusanli" in relation to Acupuncture Analgesia.....Lu Guowei [0712 0948 5588], Wang Yongning [3769 3057 0380] and Wang Qilin [3769 7871 3829], all of the Laboratory of Acupuncture Anesthesia and Encephalology, Beijing Second Medical College (21)

Studies on the Antifertility Effect of Gossypol. II. The Effects of Gossypol Acetic Acid on Spermatogenesis in RatsShi Qixian [4258 0366 6343], Zhang Yingong [1728 1377 1872] and Yuan Yuying [5913 3768 5391], all of Zhejiang People's Academy of Experimental Hygiene, Hangzhou (28)

The Level of Prostaglandin F (PGF) and Its Physiological Action in Uterine Tissue during the Estrus Cycle of Mice.....Liu Jianchang [2692 1696 2490], Cheng Liren [4453 7787 0088] and Sun Ying [1327 3853], all of the Department of

- Endocrinology, Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing (33)
- Water and Electrolytes in "Red" and "White" Muscles and Their Changes Following Denervation and During DevelopmentYu Zonghan [0060 1350 3466], Shanghai Institute of Physiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (40)
- Anatomy of the Nervous System of Radix auriculana (Linnaeus)Jin Zhiliang, Jiajiang Middle School, Sichuan Province (48)
- Digenetic Trematodes of the Ribbonfish, Trichiurus haumela (Forsk.) and Their Distribution in the Fishing Grounds of the China Seas.....Gu Changdong [7357 2490 2767; deceased], Department of Biology, Nankai University; Shen Jiwei [3947 4764 0251], Institute of Oceanology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (62)
- Studies on the Life Cycle of Cortrema corti Tang.....Tang Zhongzhang [0781 0112 3864] and Tang Chongti [0781 1504 1912], both of the Parasitology Research Laboratory, Xiamen University (72)
- Monogenetic Fauna of Freshwater Fish of Hainan Island.....Lang Suo [6745 2076], Department of Biology, Shanghai Teachers' University (84)
- Two New Species of Eucotylid Trematodes from Birds of Guangdong Province, China.....Gu Changdong [7357 2490 2767; deceased] and Qiu Zhaozhi [6726 0340 4363], both of the Department of Biology, Nankai University; Zhu Hua [4376 5478] and Li Minmin [2621 2404 2404], both of the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (90)
- A Proposal for the Nomenclature of Hormones in Chinese Translations.....Shen Xiaozhou [3088 1321 1352] and Zhang Zhiyi [1728 5268 0001], both of the Department of Endocrinology, Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (97)
- Recognition and Utilization of the Rhythms in Animal Physiology in Ancient China.....Zhang Binglun [1728 4426 0243], Institute of Natural History, Chinese Academy of Sciences (105)
- Scientific Notes
- The Karyotype of Kaloula borealis.....Wu Zhengang [0702 2398 1344] and Yang Huiyi [2799 1979 0001], both of the Institute of Developmental Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (106)

9717

CS0: 4007/362

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19 JUNE 81